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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

AUGUST 1985
(July Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Statewide employment, as calculated by the household survey method, totaled 1,456,200 in July down 14,100 from the previous month. Nevertheless, unemployment decreased to 106,600 from 115,300 over this 30-day period. The drop in the jobless level resulted largely from seasonal factors. As a result of these changes, the percentage of unemployment in the labor force slipped to 6.8 percent in July from 7.3 percent in June. Year-ago comparisons showed 4,500 more employed this month than July 1984 and 4,600 fewer out of work. The jobless rate a year ago was 7.1 percent.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
JULY, 1985

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NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS DECLINE

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,180,400 in July, down 12,500 from the revised June figure. This decline was centered in government as state and local schools continued to reduce their non-teaching payrolls. Service employment also slipped in July, attributed in part to summer cutbacks at private schools. Three other nonfarm wage and salary divisions also contributed to the June-July job loss. Manufacturing dropped by 2,100, largely due to temporary layoffs in several components of the industry. Trade employment fell 2,000, which occured mainly in retail outlets. Transportation-public utilities employment dropped by 600 jobs over the month. Conversely, construction and mining added workers over the month. Employment in construction rose 600, while mining increased some 200 jobs. Finance-insurance-real estate was unchanged over this 30-day span.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 4,800 in July from the same month of 1984. This over-the year difference was concentrated heavily in goods-producing industries. Specifically, manufacturing was 5,600 below the year-ago level with losses primarily in the durable goods sector. Construction was the next largest losing industry,declining 3,500 over the year. Mining employment was down 1,900 jobs with 1,800 of that group in the depressed oil and gas extraction sector. Among the service-producing industries, only transportation-public utilities accounted for fewer workers in July than the same month of last year, losing 2,200 jobs. Trade employment was up 2,800 despite a loss of 400 wholesale jobs. Finance-insurance-real estate recorded an addition of 900, an increase centered in credit agencies, other than banks. Service employment was up 700 over the year with a marked increase noted among firms engaged in business services. Government employment gained 4,000 jobs due to additions in federal and local government. State government was down 1,300 over the year.

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in the State of Oklahoma averaged a 40.5 hour-workweek in July, down over one-half hour from June. The average hourly wage rate also slipped to $9.73 from $9.85 during this same period. As a result, their earnings dropped to $394.07 off $10.77 from the previous month's weekly pay. Those employed in both durable and nondurable plants experienced the same pattern-shorter hours worked at less pay per hour.

Hours and earnings are averaged for five nonmanufacturing industries as show on the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication. Weekly earnings in three of these industries increased by small to moderate amounts. Specifically, construction workers averaged $417.20 or $13.50 more per week in July compared to June. This increase resulted from a longer workweek as hourly pay eased slightly lower. Wholesale trade workers' weekly paychecks edged up to $361.15 from $358.78 as their hourly pay rate rose to $9.12, up six cents. Employees in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking establishments), earned an average of $206.66 during July due primarily to a longer workweek. Workers in the remaining two industries-oil and gas extraction and public utilities-received smaller weekly paychecks. In the former industry a 50 cents an hour decrease outweighed the increase in hours worked, while in the latter both hourly rates and hours worked dropped from the comparable week in June.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

A total of 26,535 persons were classified as insured unemployed in Oklahoma in the week ending July 20, 1985. This compared to 26,439 during the comparable week in June. The latest figures indicated a rise of over 4,000 from the same period a year ago.

Insured unemployment as constituted according to industry classification, indicated that the largest number, 6,789, or 26 percent were in manufacturing. The service industry, second in total employment among nonfarm wage and salary divisions, had the next greatest number of insured unemployed persons-5,175. Wholesale-retail trade, the largest industry in terms of employment in the state, had 4,393 formerly employed in that industry and now included in the insured unemployed total. Those workers with contract construction attachment had 3,810 or 14 percent, while mining counted 3,107 or 12 percent in the insured jobless total. These two latter industries are smaller in terms of employment and therefore their proportionately large numbers of insured unemployed reflected economic weakness.

Occupational attachment of those classified in the insured unemployment total is also an important characteristic. During the July reference week, those formerly working in structural and clerical occupations accounted for 4,657 and 4,601, respectively. Professional-technical-managerial personnel had 3,615 in the ranks of the insured unemployed, followed by 2,175 in the service category.

Duration, or the length of time that the insured jobless have been out of work is an important indicator of the labor market. During the week ending July 20, 1985, some 9,102 had been unemployed for less than five weeks and 9,968 for 5-14 weeks. This left 7,465 in the 15 weeks and over category. This latest number for the long-term unemployed represented 28 percent of the insured unemployment total. By comparisons, in January only 21 percent were in this long-term category. Usually, rising long-term unemployment indicates a tighter job market as employment opportunities are limited.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Labor force data, as presented on the following pages, show that unemployment rates dropped from June to July in 58 of Oklahoma's 77 counties, increased in 15 counties, and remained unchanged in the remaining two. Jobless rates also declined in both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa Metropolitan areas. Thirteen counties still recorded 10 percent or more of the work force idle in July.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates were lower than last year in 48 counties as well as the Tulsa MSA, while the Oklahoma City MSA had a slight increase. The statewide jobless rate of 6.8 percent compares to 7.1 percent a year ago. Other comparisons showed Oklahoma City's rate was 5.8 percent versus 5.3, and Tulsa at 6.5 compared to 7.3 a year ago. This July's National rate of 7.4 percent was down slightly from 7.5 percent last year.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	July 1985p	June 1985r	July 1984r	June Jul 85	Jun Jul 85	July Jul 85
Total Labor Force+	1562.8	1585.6	1562.9	-1.4	-22.8	-0.1
Unemployment	106.6	115.3	111.2	-7.5	-8.7	-4.6
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.3	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate(Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	1456.2	1470.3	1451.7	-1.0	-14.1	4.5
Agriculture	55.1	62.6	55.6	-12.0	-7.5	-0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	179.9	178.8	189.8	0.6	1.1	-9.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.2	0	0	200	0.2	0.2
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total*	1180.4	1192.9	1185.2	-1.0	-12.5	-4.8
Manufacturing	169.9	172.0	175.5	-1.2	-2.1	-5.6
Durable Goods	106.7	107.3	111.2	-0.6	-0.6	-4.5
Lumber & Wood Products	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.2	11.1	11.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	4.0	4.3	-2.5	-0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	16.6	16.6	17.9	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.9	9.1	9.3	-2.2	-0.2	-0.4
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.8	36.3	36.8	-1.4	-0.5	-1.0
Construction & Related Mach	13.4	13.6	13.9	-1.5	-0.2	-0.5
Oil Field Machinery	8.4	8.5	9.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9
General Industrial Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.4	11.5	12.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	18.5	18.7	19.8	-1.1	-0.2	-1.3
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.8	11.9	12.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	6.2	6.3	7.1	-1.6	-0.1	-0.9
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	63.2	64.7	64.3	-2.3	-1.5	-1.1
Food & Kindred Products	14.4	14.8	14.7	-2.7	-0.4	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Product	8.9	9.3	8.3	-4.3	-0.4	0.6
Paper & Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Printing and Publishing	12.0	11.7	11.6	2.6	0.3	0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.7	6.4	6.2	4.7	0.3	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.6	7.7	8.8	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2
Petroleum Refining	7.1	7.2	8.2	-1.4	-0.1	-1.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod	10.9	11.8	12.0	-7.6	-0.9	-1.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.3	7.3	7.6	-13.7	-1.0	-1.3
Mining	73.1	72.9	75.0	0.3	0.2	-1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.2	70.1	72.0	0.1	0.1	-1.8
Construction	49.5	48.9	53.0	1.2	0.6	-3.5
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.1	10.3	11.2	-1.9	-0.2	-1.1
Transp. & Public Utilities	63.1	63.7	65.3	-0.9	-0.6	-2.2
Transportation	32.8	33.0	34.0	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.7	17.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9
Communications & Electric, GA	30.3	30.7	31.3	-1.3	-0.4	-1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.0	294.0	289.2	-0.7	-2.0	2.8
Wholesale Trade	69.4	69.8	69.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4
Retail Trade	222.6	224.2	219.4	-0.7	-1.6	3.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.4	29.7	29.5	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1
Department Stores	12.6	12.8	12.7	-1.6	-0.2	-0.1
Food Stores	37.6	37.5	37.7	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Auto Dealers & Service Sta	27.3	27.1	26.7	0.7	0.2	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.5	14.5	14.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.4	66.4	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Banking	21.7	21.8	22.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services	223.9	225.9	223.2	-0.9	-2.0	0.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.3	11.9	12.3	3.4	0.4	0.0
Personal Services	11.4	11.7	11.5	-2.6	-0.3	-0.1
Health Services	70.5	70.3	70.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Hospitals	28.3	28.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Total Government	242.5	249.1	238.5	-2.6	-6.6	4.0
Federal Government	51.9	51.5	49.8	0.8	0.4	2.1
State and Local Government	190.6	197.6	188.7	-3.5	-7.0	1.9
State Government	64.8	66.8	66.1	-3.0	-2.0	-1.3
Local Government	125.8	130.8	122.6	-3.8	-5.0	3.2

+ Based on place-of-residence concept.

*These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full time and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
JULY 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	Jul 1985p	Jun 1985r	Jul 1984r	Jul 1985p	Jun 1985r	Jul 1984r	Jul 1985p	Jun 1985r	Jul 1984r
MANUFACTURING	394.07	404.84	408.95	40.5	41.1	41.1	9.73	9.85	9.95
DURABLE GOODS	420.81	428.64	432.06	41.5	41.9	42.4	10.14	10.23	10.19
STONE' CLAY & GLASS	450.66	460.99	453.17	43.5	44.8	43.2	10.36	10.29	10.49
PRIMARY METALS	401.02	412.59	384.79	41.6	42.8	42.1	9.64	9.64	9.14
FABRICATED METALS	367.03	370.24	377.48	40.2	40.2	41.3	9.13	9.21	9.14
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	369.47	374.13	381.43	39.9	40.1	42.1	9.26	9.33	9.06
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	414.07	412.13	433.70	42.6	42.4	43.5	9.72	9.72	9.97
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	436.24	447.32	426.58	41.0	42.2	39.1	10.64	10.60	10.91
ELECT. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	410.66	420.58	371.78	40.3	41.6	40.9	10.19	10.11	9.09
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	517.19	542.41	568.10	40.5	41.5	43.3	12.77	13.07	13.12
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	400.44	428.48	390.60	41.8	43.5	42.0	9.58	9.85	9.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	344.16	362.46	364.21	38.8	39.7	38.5	8.87	9.13	9.46
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	333.13	332.69	319.12	42.6	41.9	40.6	7.82	7.94	7.86
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	172.26	176.53	161.05	34.8	36.7	32.8	4.95	4.81	4.91
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	410.67	413.88	399.67	37.3	40.3	38.1	11.01	10.27	10.49
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	383.40	388.49	368.80	40.4	40.3	40.0	9.49	9.64	9.22
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	363.61	409.36	407.03	38.6	41.1	40.3	9.42	9.96	10.10
PETROLEUM REFINING	495.16	502.11	494.10	35.7	38.3	36.6	13.87	13.11	13.50
NONMANUFACTURING									
CONSTRUCTION	417.20	403.70	430.92	38.1	36.6	38.0	10.95	11.03	11.34
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	456.88	461.55	438.06	44.1	42.5	42.0	10.36	10.86	10.43
PUBLIC UTILITIES	487.15	504.23	463.61	40.8	41.5	41.1	11.94	12.15	11.28
WHOLESALE TRADE	361.15	358.78	352.72	39.6	39.6	39.6	9.12	9.06	8.84
RETAIL TRADE*	206.66	200.34	202.74	32.7	31.8	32.7	6.32	6.30	6.20

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 121,500 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - *Preliminary* R - *Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JULY 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUL 85	JUN 85	JUL 84
U.S.	108,854,000	8,682,000	117,536,000	7.4	7.5	7.5
OKLAHOMA	1,456,200	106,600	1,562,800	6.8	7.3	7.1
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	8,390	680	9,070	7.5	7.7	8.8
2 ALFALFA	3,270	150	3,420	4.4	3.8	4.1
3 ATOKA	4,940	520	5,460	9.5	10.7	12.0
4 BEAVER	3,480	120	3,600	3.3	3.2	2.8
5 BECKHAM	8,810	820	9,630	8.5	8.3	10.2
6 BLAINE	5,650	410	6,060	6.8	7.5	6.2
7 BRYAN	13,500	1,230	14,730	8.4	8.8	8.4
8 CADDO	12,890	1,390	14,280	9.7	9.9	8.8
9 CANADIAN	32,875	1,625	34,500	4.7	5.1	4.7
10 CARTER	20,350	1,525	21,875	7.0	7.1	7.8
11 CHEROKEE	14,930	1,520	16,450	9.2	10.6	9.5
12 CHOCTAW	4,970	910	5,880	15.5	13.2	15.3
13 CIMARRON	1,630	110	1,740	6.3	5.6	4.1
14 CLEVELAND	75,400	3,675	79,075	4.6	5.1	4.6
15 COAL	1,920	280	2,200	12.7	12.2	19.7
16 COMANCHE	40,075	2,025	42,100	4.8	5.4	5.8
17 COTTON	2,410	130	2,540	5.1	4.8	6.0
18 CRAIG	7,540	520	8,060	6.5	6.6	5.9
19 CREEK	31,325	2,475	33,800	7.3	7.9	7.3
20 CUSTER	14,080	970	15,050	6.4	6.2	6.3
21 DELAWARE	10,950	780	11,730	6.6	8.1	6.8
22 DEWEY	2,790	180	2,970	6.1	5.8	8.0

	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUL 85	JUN 85	JUL 84
23	ELLIS	2,710	170	2,880	5.9	7.5	8.5
24	GARFIELD	29,250	1,900	31,150	6.1	6.9	6.1
25	GARVIN	11,280	810	12,090	6.7	7.3	7.0
26	GRADY	18,930	1,850	20,780	8.9	9.1	8.6
27	GRANT	2,980	130	3,110	4.2	3.8	4.5
28	GREER	3,010	150	3,160	4.7	4.8	6.8
29	HARMON	1,920	140	2,060	6.8	7.5	4.3
30	HARPER	1,700	110	1,810	6.1	6.8	5.3
31	HASKELL	4,210	740	4,950	14.9	15.4	13.7
32	HUGHES	4,930	830	5,760	14.4	15.4	16.2
33	JACKSON	10,800	760	11,560	6.6	6.9	6.5
34	JEFFERSON	3,260	290	3,550	8.2	7.3	9.7
35	JOHNSTON	4,010	360	4,370	8.2	7.9	8.5
36	KAY	23,825	1,825	25,650	7.1	6.6	7.5
37	KINGFISHER	7,630	350	7,980	4.4	4.6	5.4
38	KIOWA	5,570	430	6,000	7.2	7.1	6.5
39	LATIMER	2,980	640	3,620	17.7	22.3	14.6
40	LEFLORE	11,830	1,870	13,700	13.6	14.5	12.5
41	LINCOLN	9,860	1,150	11,010	10.4	10.8	10.5
42	LOGAN	14,870	710	15,580	4.6	5.5	5.1
43	LOVE	2,330	250	2,580	9.7	9.7	8.6
44	MCCLAIN	11,370	580	11,950	4.9	5.4	4.4
45	MCCURTAIN	13,520	1,510	15,030	10.0	10.5	10.6
46	MCINTOSH	5,940	580	6,520	8.9	10.4	10.0
47	MAJOR	3,930	280	4,210	6.7	7.7	5.7

	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUL 85	JUN 85	JUL 84
48	MARSHALL	4,330	380	4,710	8.1	6.8	7.7
49	MAYES	15,870	1,500	17,370	8.6	9.1	9.9
50	MURRAY	5,720	420	6,140	6.8	7.5	7.9
51	MUSKOGEE	28,225	3,050	31,275	9.8	10.2	10.3
52	NOBLE	5,600	300	5,900	5.1	5.4	5.8
53	NOWATA	4,200	380	4,580	8.3	9.6	10.3
54	OKFUSKEE	4,050	490	4,540	10.8	11.1	16.0
55	OKLAHOMA	310,600	20,850	331,450	6.3	6.6	5.5
56	OKMULGEE	12,050	1,275	13,325	9.6	10.4	12.1
57	OSAGE	20,275	1,025	21,300	4.8	5.5	6.0
58	OTTAWA	11,625	1,275	12,900	9.9	10.5	10.2
59	PAWNEE	5,950	550	6,500	8.5	9.8	10.8
60	PAYNE	30,700	1,375	32,075	4.3	4.6	4.6
61	PITTSBURG	11,875	2,100	13,975	15.0	15.2	14.2
62	PONTOTOC	15,950	980	16,930	5.8	6.6	6.3
63	POTTAWATOMIE	30,250	1,825	32,075	5.7	6.3	6.4
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,930	400	3,330	12.0	13.8	17.5
65	ROGER MILLS	2,530	140	2,670	5.2	6.1	7.1
66	ROGERS	24,910	1,860	26,770	6.9	7.7	7.3
67	SEMINOLE	11,260	1,270	12,530	10.1	11.3	12.5
68	SEQUOYAH	15,170	1,710	16,880	10.1	9.0	8.4
69	STEPHENS	19,330	1,270	20,600	6.2	6.6	7.8
70	TEXAS	8,250	330	8,580	3.8	4.1	4.0
71	TILLMAN	4,390	390	4,780	8.2	8.2	9.1
72	TULSA	244,425	16,975	261,400	6.5	7.2	7.6

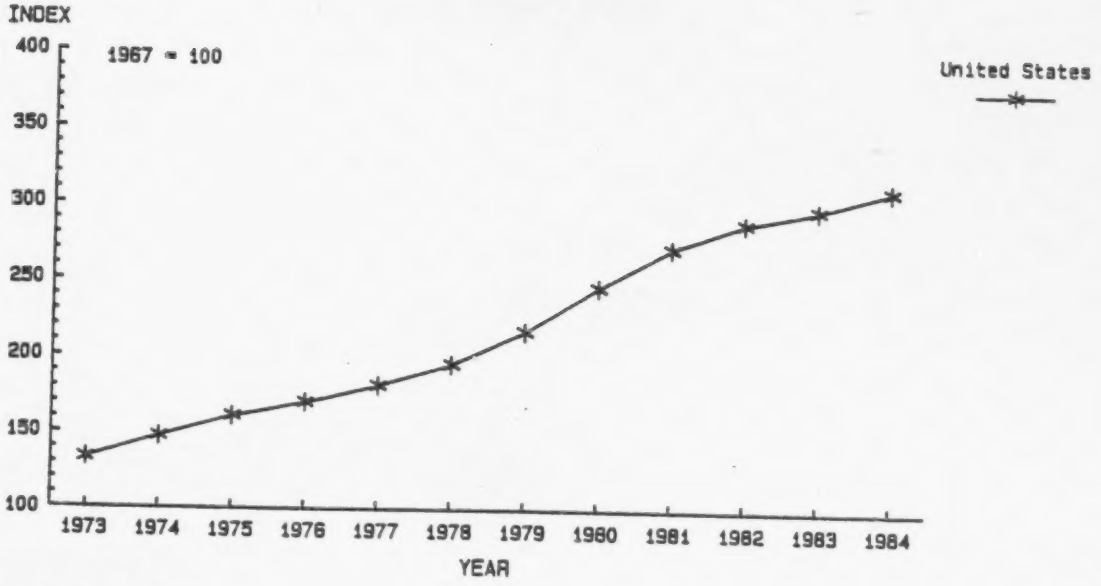
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUL 85	JUN 85	JUL 84
73 WAGONER	22,360	1,440	23,800	6.1	5.5	5.2
74 WASHINGTON	24,280	1,060	25,340	4.2	4.3	4.7
75 WASHITA	6,830	580	7,410	7.8	7.1	8.0
76 WOODS	5,680	170	5,850	2.9	2.7	3.4
77 WOODWARD	11,810	840	12,650	6.6	7.5	7.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	475,400	29,300	504,700	5.8	6.2	5.3
TULSA MSA	343,300	23,800	367,100	6.5	7.1	7.3

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	38,100	2,000	40,100	5.0
B. SOUTHWEST	53,600	4,000	57,600	6.9
C. NORTH CENTRA	82,100	5,300	87,400	6.1
D. SOUTH CENTRA	112,700	7,900	120,600	6.6
E. CENTRAL	368,900	23,500	392,400	6.0
F. TULSA	296,000	20,500	316,500	6.5
G. EAST CENTRAL	97,000	7,500	104,500	7.2
H. SOUTHERN	84,300	6,700	91,000	7.4
I. NORTHEAST	99,400	7,400	106,800	6.9
J. EASTERN	107,100	10,300	117,400	8.8
K. SOUTHEAST	52,300	8,200	60,500	13.6
L. CLEVELAND	64,800	3,400	68,200	5.0

** These are geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and include 77 counties.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



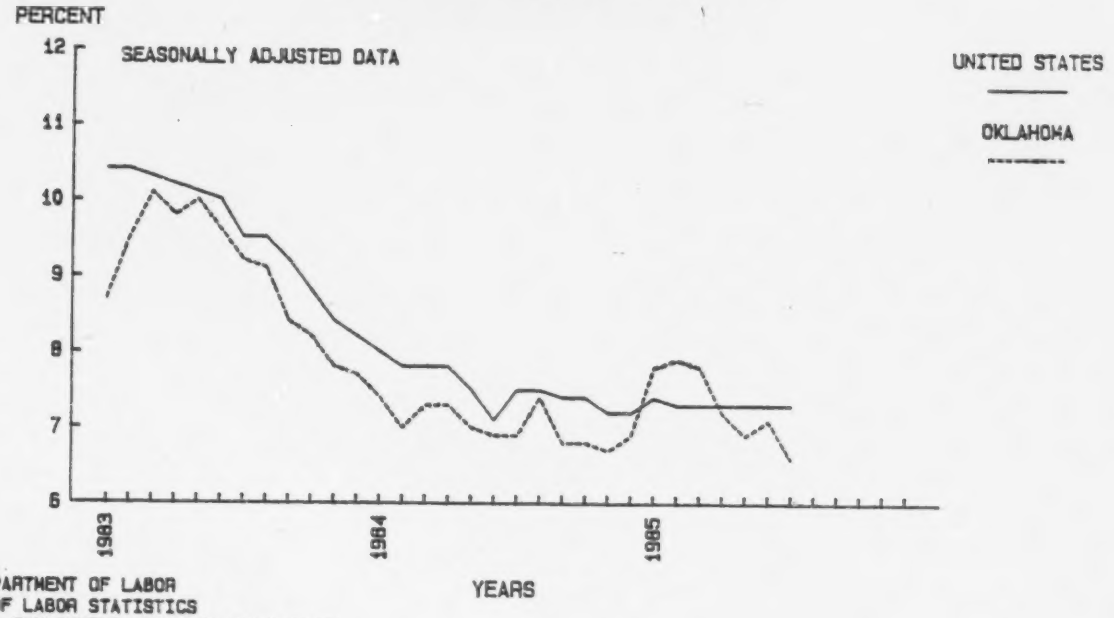
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1984	MONTH 1985	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0			
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5			
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3			
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3			
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983 UNADJ. U.S.	1983 UNADJ. OK	1983 ADJ. U.S.	1983 ADJ. OK	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.8	7.3	6.6	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.3	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.